THE WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT

Editor - - SYLVIA PANKHURST.

VOL. II.—No. 46 SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5TH, 1916. PRICE ONE HALFPENNY.

Donations to be sent to Hon. Treasurer, Dr. Tchaykovsky, Langham House, Harrow, or Hon. Financial Sec., Miss N. L. Smyth, 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.

All parcels to 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.

E.L.F.S. FIXTURES.

Friday, Feb. 4th.

Whitecross St., 12.30 p.m., Miss M. Price.

Poplar Women's Hall, 3 p.m., Mrs. Walshe, Mrs. Drake.

"Boleyn," 7 p.m., Mrs. Walker, Mr. Dunstan.

Bow Women's Hall, 8 p.m., "Parliament."

Saturday, Feb. 5th.

Grundy St., 11 a.m., Mrs. Bouvier.

Vernon Rd., 3.30 p.m., Miss Lynch,

Sunday, Feb. 6th.

Osborne St., 11.30 a.m., Miss Lynch.

Stratford Broadway, 11.30 a.m., Mrs. Boyce.

Victoria Park, 3 p.m., Mrs. Davies, Mrs. Bouvier.

Poplar Women's Hall, 7.30 p.m., Miss Somers, Mr. Fuller. Chair: Mrs. Drake. Recitations: Miss Dorothy Matthew.

Monday, Feb. 7th.

Follett St., 11 a.m., Miss Lynch, Mrs. Drake.

"Whitehouse," 4.30 p.m., Mrs. Bouvier, Miss Beamish.

Tuesday, Feb. 8th.

Bow Women's Hall, 3 p.m., Mrs. Wilson, Miss Lynch.

"Clock Tower," Coutt's Rd., 6.30 p.m., Miss Feek.

Poplar Women's Hall, 8 p.m., Miss O'Callaghan, Mrs. Drake.

Wednesday, Feb. 9th.

Chrisp St., 12.30 p.m., Mrs. Drake, Miss M. Price.

53 St. Leonard St., 3.30 p.m., Mrs. Walshe.

Thursday, Feb. 10th.

55 Fife Rd., 3 p.m., Miss Lynch, Mrs. Parsons.

Dalston Lane, 8 p.m., Mrs. Bouvier.

Friday, Feb. 11th.

Club Row, 12.30 p.m., Miss M. Price.

Poplar Women's Hall, 3 p.m., Miss Gore Booth, Mrs. Drake.

Beckton Rd., 4.30 p.m., Miss Mary Richardson.

Bow Women's Hall, 8 p.m., "Parliament."

Saturday, Feb. 12th.

Well St. & Morning Lane, 11 a.m., Mrs. Bouvier.

Grundy St., 3.30 p.m., Mr. Mackinlay, Mrs. Drake.

Morpeth St., 3.30 p.m., Miss Lynch.

Sunday, Feb. 13th.

Hyde Park, 3 p.m., Miss Somers, Mrs. Leigh Rothwell.

Bow Women's Hall, 7.30 p.m. (East London Branch of the W.I.L.), Lady Margaret Sackville, Mrs. Hobhouse. Chair: Mrs. Drake.

MOTHERS AND BABIES.

The calls on our four mother and baby centres, for milk, eggs, medicines, and doctoring and nursing care, are still very urgent. Will you help by sending us some money for this work?

Will you send us new laid eggs, arrowroot, barley, glaxo or virol?

We want:—For baby, four gowns, four barrows, two flannel bands, twelve napkins, three vests, and a cot blanket; for mother, two nightgowns, woollen shawl, three towels, two sheets, and a pair of pillow cases.

Mothers and Children should make a point of attending the weekly consultations with nurse and doctor at:—

400 Old Ford Rd., Bow, Mondays 2.30 p.m.; 20 Railway St., Poplar, Tuesdays 3 p.m.; 53 St. Leonard's St., Tuesdays 2 p.m.; 55 Fife Rd., Canning Town, Tuesdays, 4 p.m.

Order the DREADNOUGHT through your Newsagent; see that he stocks it, and shows a Poster!

AT THE "MOTHER'S ARMS."

The following cases are amongst those attending the "Mothers' Arms":—

(1) Is very ill through overwork and not having enough to eat; was in hospital some months last year. Husband delicate and not able to work full time. Four children; home always clean; mother always bright and cheerful in spite of great odds. Family lives in basement because rent is cheaper. Medicine, dinners, and milk given. This mother worked night and day the first week of this year, hardly stopping for food and sleep, earned 15s., and collapsed—with bad heart attack, through sitting so hard at machining.

(2) Husband been ill; looks delicate; lost his work through illness; in arrears with rent; furniture on the hire system and company threatening to take it, as payments are in arrears. One child; wife expecting. Gave milk and dinners, and warm garments for man.

(3) Three children ill; husband, labourer (casual), had very little work through wet weather; children short of food.

(4) Five children—one little girl of two years, blind; husband been ill—now better.

(5) Nine children; husband, labourer; baby ill for a long time; came in nursery for treatment; much better; still wants care.

(6) Both father and mother ill. Mother taken into sick asylum. Two children—two and three years, respectively—being taken care of in our nursery.

(7) Husband's earnings 26s.; five children—youngest twins—one child been very ill with bronchitis and pneumonia; mother been trying to nurse both; one now in our nursery by doctor's orders, to give mother a rest. Mother having dinners and milk; tries hard to make both ends meet and make the best of everything.

(8) Seven children; husband was a carman but now casual labourer, 26s.; baby been ill—in nursery for treatment.

(9) Three tiny babes, youngest twins; both father and mother delicate.

(10) Husband, casual labourer; four children; husband discharged from Army, medically unfit, after two months' training; children, no boots, etc. Bought some, and advised getting dinners from school.

(11) Seven children; husband in sanatorium. Five children away at school because husband is likely to be away a long time; baby, six months.

(12) Five children; mother delicate; husband been in sick asylum four months; 12s. from parish.

(13) Five children, youngest twins, 8 weeks' old, born prematurely.

(14) Husband, bottle moulder, 30s.; six children; child been ill.

(15) Husband, soldier; baby few weeks old; two other children; mother been very ill ever since baby was born, having to live on milk and eggs. Dropsy and heart trouble. Improving.

IN OUR NURSERY.

DISTRESS IGNORED BY GOVERNMENT!

Whilst the cost of living continues rising all over the country the school feeding of children is being harshly curtailed. Poor Law Guardians are cutting down their scales of outdoor relief. A widow living in Bromley-by-Bow with three dependent children was allowed 10s. a week by the Guardians. She obtained work at Bryant and May's Match factory and earned 13s. a week, less 3d. for National Insurance and 2d. deducted to pay for the cleaning of the workshop, etc., leaving a net wage of 12s. 7d. On hearing that the unfortunate woman was earning this paltry sum the Guardians stopped the whole of their allowance to her.

Can a woman with three children to keep "be a Christian" on 12s. 7d. a week?

A little boy suffering from chorea, and his mother who is also in poor health, need care and nourishment. Will anyone take them into the country or help us to do so?

Widow, with two children, who only earns 11s. a week, would like to find a home for the youngest one, who is three months old.

Infant death rate, per 1,000, under one year:—

	1914	1915
England and Wales ...	105	110
London	103	112
145 Smaller Towns	104	—
148 " "	—	114

Birth rates have fallen, so it is all the more urgent to care for infant life now.

The first week in March is to be "baby week" in the United States. More than 400 committees, representing every State in the Union, are making plans for bringing children's needs to the special notice of the citizens in that week.

EAST LONDON PRICES.

The following is a comparison of food prices:—

	1914 s.	1914 d.	1916 s.	1916 d.
Tea (lb.)	1	4	2	0
Sugar (lb.) ...	0	1¾	0	4
Butter (lb.) ...	1	0	1	4
Bread (loaf) ...	0	2½	0	4¾
Margarine (lb.)...	0	6	1	0
Rice (lb.)	0	1½	0	3
Bacon (lb.) ...	0	10	1	6
Cheese (lb.) ...	0	7½	1	0
Flour (¼ qtn.) ...	0	3½	0	4¾
Jam (lb.)	0	2½	0	6
Tinned Meat (lb.)	0	8	1	0
Meat (pieces for stew) (lb.) ...	0	4	0	9
Rabbit	0	8½	1	2
Haddock	0	2½	0	6
Rock Salmon ...	0	2½	0	7
Conger Eel ...	0	2	0	7
Herrings	0	0½	0	2
Childrens' Socks	0	2¾	0	6¾
Tea Towelling (yd.)	0	3¾	0	6¾
Coals (cwt.) ...	1	2	1	10
Soda	3-lb. a 1d.		1d. a lb.	

In reply to Mr. Wing's query re granting 2s. 6d. per week to old age pensioners, Mr. Montagu again stated that the Government departments concerned were carefully considering the matter.

Mr. Ginnell urged that the need for increase is still greater in Ireland.

In Holland, the Minister of Finance is about to resign because there is no grant for old age pensions.

At least three-fifths of the people over 70 years of age are living on an income of not more than 13s. per week, including the State pension. Many are existing on not more than 5s. per week. After allowing for rent, etc., there cannot be much left for food and clothing. A million old people beyond earning capacity are in this plight. In New Zealand, the Old Age Pension is as much as £30 per year, and is payable to all who have less than £150 per annum.

CANADIAN VICTORY!

Votes in Manitoba.

A Bill to give full womanhood Suffrage, and making it legal for women to become members of Parliament, has been passed by the Manitoba Legislature. This in spite of the fact that we are at war!

We send our very hearty congratulations to the women of Manitoba. Votes for Women are already practically won in Alberta, and soon the whole of Canada will, undoubtedly, have followed the lead of Australia and New Zealand!

A Temperance Bill, providing for a referendum on the subject of prohibition, has also been passed in Manitoba. Prior to the passage of the Suffrage Bill the women of Manitoba pledged themselves to present a petition in support of it from 15 per cent. as many women as there were votes cast by men at the last election. The women were better than their word, they secured names totalling 33·9 per cent. of the male electorate, and every signature was certified by a chartered accountant. Collecting the names entailed a tremendous work, for the petition was *1,159 feet in length.*

Mrs. Bennett, an old lady of 93, collected 4,250 signatures, having climbed stairs ceaselessly since last June. She said she would have got 8,000 signatures if she had found all the women in.

Mr. Norris, the Prime Minister, replied to the women who presented the petition: "You have done your part and *the Government has no idea of shrinking away from what it promised to do. In fact the equal Franchise Bill is prepared and is almost ready for the printers. It will be presented at the opening of the House, and we expect it to pass before the session is far advanced.*"

This reads to British women more like a fairy tale than twentieth century politics, for the Manitoba Government has proved as good as its word.

When will Mr. Asquith answer as Mr. Norris did?

Let him name the necessary proof of the strength of our demand for enfranchisement. We will provide that proof, and more—if only we can learn what it is!

Mr Herbert Gladstone (now Lord Gladstone), who was at the time Home Secretary, speaking on behalf of the Government in the House of Commons, on February 28th, 1908, said:—

"Looking back at the great franchise crises in the thirties and sixties and the eighties, it will be found that people did not go about in small crowds, nor were they content with enthusiastic meetings in large halls; they assembled in their tens of thousands all over the country. . . . Of course it is not to be expected that *women* can assemble in such masses . . . but power belongs to the masses, and through this power a Government can be influenced into more effective action than a Government will be likely to take under present conditions."

The women replied by organising a demonstration estimated by *The Times* to number probably three-quarters of a million men and women, the largest ever held in this country. Meetings were also held in the provinces of 100,000 in Shiply Glen, Bradford; 15,000 at Heaton Park, Manchester; 100,000 on Woodhouse Moor, Leeds; and others.

South African women won the Municipal vote last November. A Bill to give them the Parliamentary vote will be introduced shortly. The South African Labour Party says:

"Women's Suffrage is part of the fighting platform of the Labour Party, and is in our Constitution."

LEAGUE OF RIGHTS
SOCIAL and DANCE

—AT—

William Morris Hall,
Somers Road, Walthamstow,
Friday, February 11th; 7 p.m.
Admission 3d.

—AT—

Fairbairn Hall, Canning Town,
February 12th; 7.30 p.m.
Tickets 3d.

The
Woman's Dreadnought.

Published by the East London Federation of the Suffragettes,
400 OLD FORD ROAD, BOW, E.
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Bravely and willingly we bear our share of the World's burdens. Why, then, deny us the right to Vote, which would dignify our labour and increase our Power of Service?

THE SORDIDNESS OF IT.

How often we look up at some young soldier lad, who has given up his seat in the crowded 'bus, and stands above us, steadying himself by hanging to the strap. We gaze at his childish throat and slim wrist and hand, as yet unfit for heavy labour. He seems tired even by the load of his knapsack and his overcoat. The thought of the hideous work he has to do strikes us with a new pang, and we are heartsick for the fair young frame and the eager child's mind so soon to be marred beyond repair.

Never will those lads altogether win back normal thoughts and outlook on life that war will rob them of. Who that has trampled over fallen comrades in the mad haste of the charge, and plunged cruel steel into other living men; who that has seen the battlefield strewn with dead and dying, horribly maimed and torn asunder, homes laid waste by the score, and the poor human occupants destroyed, can ever again realise to the full the sacredness of life, and feel as before tender compunction for the little griefs of a crying child?

We see the youths going to the war bright and strong, and with gay confident looks. We may see the same lads a few short weeks later lying maimed in some hospital ward, ghastly white and still, with a look of horror in their eyes.

But there are other lads, to whose vigorous and abundant youth is added a quality more fully human, which makes it impossible for them to kill and maim their brother men. Women who have that same chord of humanity in their natures feel a proud homage and quick sympathy for the spirit which is placing these young men in peril of the law to-day.

Why do we allow our youths to be sent to destruction, why have we allowed the passage of a Bill which is intended to violate the consciences of the most fully civilised of our men?

To delegates at the Labour Party Conference who declared that the more the men had enlisted, the more the Government had expanded its programme of war, Mr. Henderson replied that we had not, even now, enough men for the various theatres of war.

This raises the great question of the enormous territories which are held subject to British control.

It is because of Egypt and India and other dependencies that British soldiers are now fighting in the many theatres of war. It is because of these that for generations past "Britain's Little Wars" have been continuous.

Our conquest of India is an old story. It was entered upon for purely commercial purposes.

British rule in India is excused on the plea that the Indians are incapable of self-government. But when we think of our own slums, sweating, and unemployment; when we consider the treatment of Indian girls and women by British Military authorities, as revealed by such books as "The Queen's Daughters in India," and also the continued appalling poverty of the vast mass of the Indian people under British rule, we must ask ourselves whether we British have yet mastered the art of self-government. To those who argue that it has been best for the Indian people to be under British rule, because Eastern civilisation had become stagnant, and had lost the power of development, we may point to Japan, which, in every form of modern enterprise, is showing itself able to be a formidable rival to the Western nations.

Some people may say that the Western nations cannot afford to permit the Eastern races to enter into rivalry with them on equal terms, and that the possibility of an independent India, vigorous and active as Japan, must never be allowed to arise. But those who take this view have no right to proclaim themselves the enemies of Militarism.

The British occupation of Egypt is more recent and more closely connected with the origins of this War. It is a horrible thing that we should have gone into Egypt to suppress the struggles of the Egyptian people for self-government and a Parliament on the model of our own, in order to secure the payment of exorbitant interest to British bondholders, who had lent money to Egypt. Under the British occupation Egypt has prospered so that the British bondholders have never failed to receive their interest, but the people of Egypt, who toil in the fields seven days a week all the year round, in a country where there is no winter, live in windowless mud huts, furnished only with a sleeping mat, a jar of maize, and a few cooking utensils. The Nationalist demand for a Parliament is still refused.

As in Egypt we ourselves crushed the popular struggle for freedom, so in Persia we aided despotic Russia in the same work.

England has boasted of her Free Trade policy, but it has been free trade for the British Isles, side by side with a world-policy of securing, by means of British diplomacy backed up by the British Army and Navy, monopolies for private British capitalists, and the imposition on countries too weak to resist, spheres of influence in which British capitalists alone may operate and can secure that their wishes are enforced by the British Government. As Mr. Brailsford points out in his "War of Steel and Gold," it does not benefit the British people that Messrs. Lever, Brunner Mond and Crossfield should have secured the power to supply China with soap made in a factory on Chinese soil by cheap Chinese labour, instead of making soap at Warrington by Trade Union labour and sending this out to China in British ships. Yet the electors in Warrington have to pay for the Foreign Office officials and diplomatic staff who secure such concessions for British capitalists and for the Army and Navy that enforce the concession. Moreover, if war comes as a consequence of the soap concession, should the Chinese try to take it away, or the soap makers of another nation strive to compete, the workers of Warrington can now be forced to go and fight, that the interests of the rich men who have secured the concession may not be jeopardised.

In the *Daily News* of February 2nd, it is reported that Bethman-Hollweg has declared all the warring nations to be willing to make peace, except England, who is "compelling her allies to refrain." This statement is said to be founded on unofficial conversations in regard to peace "between financiers of high international position."

The *Daily News* says: "let us be grateful for that disclosure." But the disclosure does not surprise us. We have recognised from its inception that the war is a sordid struggle between rival capitalists, to whom the slaughtered peoples, with their ideals of patriotism, are but the raw material of the war machine.

The *Daily Chronicle* of February 2nd, reports the formation of a "German Persian Union," and states that Germany objects to the fact that Persia has been divided into British and Russian spheres of influence. Poor outraged Persia has long been subjected to this partition, which has so cruelly destroyed her freedom and hope of democratic self-government, thrusting her back under the rule of the native tyrannies from which she was in the act of emancipating herself, and placing her under the added domination of alien over-lordship. The coming of German capitalist exploiters into Persia, would add only a variation of her present subject position, though undoubtedly Germany would treat her somewhat less brutally, than Russia. What Persia wants is freedom from foreign rule, in order that she may proceed with the self-development which Russia and Great Britain have checked.

For ends such as these, for snatching from other peoples, the liberties for which we at home are striving, our British sons and husbands are sent, at the bidding of the capitalists, to give their lives on foreign soil; whilst British mothers and wives applaud the cruel business, because they do not realise the truth!

Mr. Lloyd George has stated to a *Daily Mail* interviewer, that at the close of the war we shall be a "better-disciplined nation."

Yes, it is true, unless we fight against this present policy of drifting, we shall be more strictly disciplined to do the capitalists' will, and our sons and husbands will be taken as conscripts, (and without any bargaining about separation allowances), to fight the next capitalist war.

Very welcome is the news from Germany that Socialists there are calling on the Socialists of all the belligerent nations to decide in conjunction with them the terms of peace.

The workers of this country should eagerly respond to this appeal, for a peace made by the capitalists would be a "patched-up peace" indeed!

E. SYLVIA PANKHURST.

A GREAT SAILOR ON THE WAR.

Admiral Beatty has said:—

"Surely the Almighty God does not intend this war to be just a hideous fracas, a bloody, drunken orgy. There must be purpose in it all; improvement must be born out of it.

"In that direction France has already shown us the way. She has risen out of her ruined cities with her revived religion, which is most wonderful.

"Russia has been welded into a whole, and religion plays a greater part.

"England still remains to be taken out of the stupor of self-satisfaction and complacency in which her great and flourishing condition has steeped her, and until she can be stirred out of this condition, and until religious revival takes place at home, just so long will the war continue.

"When she can look out on the future with humbler eyes and a prayer on her lips, then we can begin to count the days towards the end."

VORWARTS' SUGGESTION.

The *Vorwärts* suggests that the first practical step towards peace would be an international meeting of Socialists from all neutral countries to investigate peace possibilities. It advocates doing this at once.

We entirely concur with this suggestion.

It has been reported that the Editor of the *Vorwärts* has been summoned to appear before a Berlin Court, for having caused circulars to be distributed, inciting people to disobedience and revolt.

It is reported that German women send assistance to aliens in Kahleben and Holzminden. The object is to pave the way for reconciliation between the nations.

FIFTEEN HOURS A DAY!

On January 28th, the Leeds Fabric Weavers' Company was prosecuted for employing 12 girls under 18, from 6 a.m. to 8 p.m., and for a whole week from 6 a.m. to 9 p.m.

The firm tried to excuse itself by saying that the girls were doing Government work. A fine of 20s. was imposed in each case. Such a fine is ridiculously small in comparison with the profits made and the seriousness of the offence. Young girls who are worked at such a rate inevitably break down in a short time, and their energy and power of work becomes permanently impaired. Then when they enter the ranks of the chronically tired, we are told by superior persons that they are "the sort of people who are not worth helping, and who bring their poverty upon themselves."

Herr Gaspar, a Privy Councillor, has announced on behalf of the German Government, that the hours of women in factories and engineering shops are to be limited to eight per day.

8s. a week for Munition Work!

We learn that Creed's Munition Factory, Croydon, is still engaging girls at the rate of 8s. a week. One of the woman employed at Creed's had a meeting at her lodgings to start a branch of the National Federation of Women Workers one evening, and was dismissed, with a week's wages, at one o'clock next day.

Dilution of Labour.

The *Daily News* writes with reference to the dilution of labour:

"Without the goodwill of the men the success of dilution would have been impossible. It is no small thing for a man to train a woman to take his place."

But the Government does nothing to make it easier, by compelling employers to pay women the same wages, so that the men know that their standard will not be lowered.

In one shop, for every eight women there is one man. In another, there are 14 automatic machines being operated by women, and only one semi-skilled workman in charge.

These examples are all arguments for equal pay!

Women in banks get £1 7s. 6d. per week according to a *Daily Chronicle* correspondent. The men whom they replaced got £2.

Equal pay for equal work should be their demand!

CHILD LABOUR.

On January 25th, the West Riding Education Committee carried a resolution allowing boys and girls between 12 and 14 years of age to be taken away from school to work on farms, or to help their mothers at home, from March 1st to November 1st, or until the War ends.

A clergyman, the Rev. L. B. Morris, took the initiative in depriving the children of their education!

ANOTHER EMPIRE?

Sweden is anxious to free Finland from the Russian yoke, in order to make Sweden the premier State.

This is what the great Empires are doing—"freeing" small States only to control them themselves! When shall we see through these plausible phrases? The small nations have only too much reason for understanding!

Mr. Bryan, the American ex-Secretary of State, has become a member of Mr. Ford's Peace Committee.

Dr. C. S. Greil, an American woman, lost her entire fortune of 20,000 dollars in the submarined Ancona. She returned to New York penniless, but when called to Washington as a witness for the United States Government, she said: "I would rather have gone down with the ship than have had my country involved in war on account of my affidavit."

With reference to the reprisals for Zeppelin raids, *l'Humanité* says:

"How can the Allies claim a moral superiority over the enemy, if they take to the same unpardonable savagery of killing women and children in their beds? We should not even have the excuse of utility. The only result of these outrages is to provoke a more determined resistance."

We hope others will see the matter in the same light.

PUNISHING THE WIFE!

Private ——, of the Cameron Highlanders, came back wounded from France and was allowed seven days leave to go home, but was so ill with rheumatism that he was obliged to go into a local Hospital, and was still too ill to leave when the seven days expired. After 24 days he was taken from hospital by a military escort and kept in confinement till he left for the front.

In the meantime his wife's separation allowance ceased, and for three weeks she and her child received only 2s. 8d.

The paymaster explains that if a man is absent without leave more than 21 days the separation allowance for the wife and family is forfeited.

On being taken back to his regiment this man was punished by loss of pay for a further period of 24 days so that his wife had a further loss of 3s. 6d. a week for that time.

A soldies writes:

DEAR LADIES,

Just a line to ask you if you can do anything to help my dear wife and children, who are practically starving. I am a soldier as you can see, and my wife has only been in London three months, and since they have been here I went home, but stayed absent. I went back and am being tried for a court martial, and they have stopped my wife's money this three weeks. She has wrote to me and told me she has had to go to the pawn shop so you see how they serve women and children in England. I think it is a shame and if you can do anything to help them as they have no friends in the whole world and if they don't soon send her some money God knows what they will do. Hoping you will try and help them if ever so little. So thanking you,

I remain.

Yours, Pte. ——

Field Marshall Von Hindenburg, the German commander-in-chief on the eastern front, has been appealed to by an ex-bailiff in regard to the sufferings of the German soldiers' wives and families—which are said to be grievous in cases where the soldier has belonged to the well-paid artisan and lower middle-class, and where liabilities in regard to rent, etc., have been entered into before, which cannot be met out of the separation allowance.

Von Hindenburg has therefore written to the Imperial Chancellor and other Ministers to say that something must be done.

Will some British general take a leaf out of Von Hindenburg's book?

Boards of Guardians are giving notice to British-born wives of aliens that their allowances are to be stopped. One woman writes:—

My husband has been interned at the Alexandra Palace since August 13th, and I am left with two young children, five and eight years old. The elder is consumptive and the younger is very delicate, so I cannot leave them to go to work.

My husband's parents were Dutch and he was medically unfit for the Army or Navy. He has not been out of this country for 22 years, and I and my children are English.

For nearly six months we have been living on dry bread, and if they stop my money we shall be starving.

Another woman who has to maintain two children, aged two and eight, says:—

I am getting on for 50 now. What I am going to do when the Guardians stop my money I don't know. As it is after I have bought coals and paid rent out of my allowance there is scarcely enough left for bread.

RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

"THE BATTLE FIENDS," by E. H. VISIAK.—Published by Elkin, Mathews (1s. paper, 2s. 6d. cloth). A small volume of poems with a strong pacifist tendency, as is shown by the following extract:—

Powers and dominions, dieties of hell,
Our policy of war doth as a wheel
Turn ruthless, less we lose control, and yield
Dominion, yield our strength and sustenance,
Our tribute from the blind that lead the blind,
By crooked tongues that flicker in the jaws
Of our dark advocates, the rest unheard,
In straight tribunal censored, neutral thought
Embargoed, mercy contraband . . . . .

That extract is from "The Battle Fiends."

"To some War Rhymers" might well be taken to heart by many. It runs:—

Peace! fewer tongues, for all the heroes dead,
We ask not vengeance on that man mislead
Peace! Wordy-drums. Peace! blood-and-thunder rattles,
Will you, as he, "invoke the God of Battles?"

The, to us, most attractive thing in the book is the quaint and pathetic "Buccaneer Crackpot."

ARE ANTI-CONSCRIPTION MEETINGS LEGAL?

Mr. Snowden put questions in Parliament about the police interfering with distributors of Anti-Conscription handbills, and the breaking up of meetings by soldiers.

Mr. Samuel replied that where this had been done it was a mistake, but that the police are fully cognisant of their duties.

The Prime Minister stated that the military were free to attend meetings; but avoided any statement as to the prevention of breaking up meetings by them.

Some of our speakers have been told by the police that permits are necessary to hold meetings; but when informed that it is not a fact have withdrawn their opposition.

Sir J. D. Rees asked whether any action was going to be taken about meetings against industrial conscription as if it were implied in the Military Service Act, which were held outside engineering and other works.

Dr. Addison: My right hon. friend's attention has not been called to the meetings which the hon. Member describes. He has, however, had brought to his notice certain pamphlets relating to the matter referred to in the question, and he is in communication with the War Office on the matter.

This reply would lead one to believe that the Government representatives are not certain about the exclusion of industrial conscription under the Military Service Act! It also leads one to doubt the promise that meetings against the Military Service Act will not be interfered with.

Mr. Swift MacNeil writing in the *Manchester Guardian*, says that:

Lord Midleton, who protested in the House of Lords against the exclusion of Ireland from the Military Service Bill the other day protested in 1885, when he was Mr. St. John Broderick, against the inclusion of Ireland in the then Franchise Bill.

This should prove to those who are in doubt the spirit that is behind the Military Service Act.

At Portmadoc, on January 27th, a young girl was sent to prison for two months hard labour for "assisting" Private John Hurst, of Carnarvon, to desert from the 20th Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers. Hurst merely said that the girl had induced him to leave the Army.

"Better than we hoped. But not enough" is the remark of the *Times* about the Military Service Bill.

This paper engineered Conscription, and we see by this remark that it will also work for a still more severe form!

At a demonstration held under the auspices of the Glasgow Trade Union and Labour Conference at Glasgow Green on Sunday, and attended by several thousands, a resolution was carried unanimously declaring opposition to the Military Service Act and resolving to agitate for its repeal.

The New Zealand Federation of Labour condemns conscription unless there is first "conscription of wealth."

In the House of Commons, Mr. Booth stated that Mr. Arthur Walkden, a member of the Prestwich Recruiting Tribunal, said that "he would not fight if the Germans were on the doorstep, that he paid people to fight for him."

People of this stamp should not be eligible to sit on Tribunals.

Mr. Walter Long states that the Appeal Tribunals will consist of unbiassed people, and that both men and women are eligible for election.

In reply to Mr. Morrell's question, whether further time will be given in cases where district appeal tribunals have been set up, Mr. Tennant said that he would consider that, "if there was any real necessity for it."

The decision of the Lord Chief Justice and other judges that the Defence of the Realm Act authorises the imprisonment of a British subject without trial makes a dead letter of the Habeas Corpus Act which the judges so long ago as 1758 declared to be "absolutely necessary to the liberty of the subject."

GIVE THIS PAPER TO A FRIEND.

A LETTER FROM CANADA.

Dear Fellow Members of the E.L.F.S.,

While I take this opportunity of sending you all my very best of good wishes for the future year of the DREADNOUGHT, I want to tell you all in East London that there are many people out here who look forward every week for the English mail because it brings them the plucky little paper. We have a reading circle out here which we have quite recently formed, and while someone reads first of all the DREADNOUGHT, then some book dealing with social things which are of interest to women, our fingers have been sewing all kinds of sympathetic thoughts into a few little baby clothes for the E.L.F.S., so you see although we have not been able to help very substantially, yet we want you all to know that what you are doing so far away is not lost out here.

Now I want to tell you a few things as I have found them in Canada.

In the province of Quebec where I live, the laws affecting women are very bad indeed.

There is no divorce law. (This of course affects men equally.) Over a limited sum a woman has no control over her own money. For the use of all her money over £500 sterling, she must have the signature of her husband.

The age of consent is twelve.

A woman is deprived of the municipal vote on marriage.

She has no vote on education.

In cases of separation, the father has the legal right to the children unless the court otherwise advises.

The father has sole right in deciding the education of the child. If the husband dies and leaves no will, the wife inherits nothing. A wife cannot take legal action, dispose of her own property, take a gift of property, or engage in any trade without the consent of her husband.

If the husband and wife are separated the wife cannot sell her property without the husband's consent.

If no marriage contract exists the husband has complete right to his wife's property (as in France), and he can even collect her wages. A man can get separation for the adultery of his wife, but before the wife can obtain separation, her husband must have lived with another woman in the house in which he lives with his wife.

Now these are just a few examples of the Quebec laws, and it seems to me that we need the vote here badly indeed, in spite of the fact that everyone tells me that Canadian conditions are a great improvement on English, but when I heard that, I found that this was only an excuse for the lack of organisation on the part of women in general.

While the laws are bad, the conditions for women who earn their living out of the home are naturally bad too.

Child labor is very common. I wonder if that is one of the reasons why Infantile Mortality has made Montreal notorious. It is the striking feature of Montreal. This is how we stand:—

Chili...	...	326	per 1,000
Russia	...	263	„ „
Montreal	...	250	„ „
Germany	...	197	„ „
United States		165	„ „
France	...	148	„ „
Great Britain		139	„ „
Denmark	...	124	„ „
Sweden	...	96	„ „
Australia	...	93	„ „
Norway	...	86	„ „
New Zealand		76	„ „

This, as you see, is not very creditable to a new country. I believe I can hear some of you remarking the reason for the low figures in the last four countries. "I wonder if the vote, or at least the status of women in those countries has not something to do with it." This death rate is extraordinary, as these figures include the very wealthiest parts of the city, so you can imagine what the figures are like in the poor quarters. It has been, and is still, very difficult to cope with this problem, even more difficult than you would imagine at home. A child's welfare exhibition was held here not long ago, but certain Church authorities threatened to forbid their congregation to attend it, if too much were said about the infant death rate. This is the general attitude one meets in trying to cope, not only with this, but with a vast number of other social problems. It is the business of Montreal to get babies born, but the rest does not matter. In consequence the birthrate here is higher than anywhere in the world. The infant death rate has diminished by 10% since 1900, due I believe chiefly to the organisation of pure milk stations in the quarters of the poor. It has been estimated that the funeral of each of the dead babies costs something like 50 dollars, and that with a little care a child's life can be saved at the cost of 5 dollars, so we see that infant mortality is not economy. It is estimated too that two-thirds of these deaths are preventable, and in the parts of the city where milk stations are established the death rate sinks from 20% to 9%. It has been stated by the Board of Trade that in order for a working man with five children to live decently he needs an income of 960 dollars a year, and the Board of Trade goes on to say that the average wage of a working man in Montreal is 900 dollars. Statistics from such a source I think can be relied upon, as it is not often that the Government errs in favour of the working man. Very little is known about the wages in general of working women, I have never heard that the average wage of a shop girl is more than 5 dollars a week, little enough to meet necessities. Most of the departmental stores prefer to have "respectable" girls in their employ, and so only take those who have homes in the city, as they know that the wage they offer is insufficient to keep "respectable," and so the parents have to supply the money which the stores pocket.

People in England after the war stops (if ever it does) must not be led astray by the promise of good wages out here, for in no country, I believe, is it a greater sin than here to be poor. All laws made for the protection of the working class seem significant only for their lack of enforcement. Men's Trade Unions are scarcely out of the childhood stage, and for women they scarcely exist at all. All the usual occupations for women, with the exception of domestic service and shorthand, seem to me to be very inadequately paid. Wherever the cost of living is high the women generally suffer, and in Montreal, as compared with wages, living is higher than anywhere in America or Canada, and here too the seasons are extremely hard.

The immigrant is exploited on all sides, more especially if he is unfamiliar with English or illiterate, which he generally is, but it does not prevent the men being given the vote at the very earliest opportunity. Our cities are overcrowded to the extreme. More than three-fourths who come here to work on the land never get farther than two streets off the railway station, because they fall into the hands of all kinds of agents who exploit the foreigner to the last cent. Out west, out of the 80 million acres of land waiting to be cultivated over 70 million acres are being held up by land speculation. Political corruption has eaten very deeply into the soul of Canadian life. Indeed it is a wonderful land of promise, but as yet I see very little fulfilment.

Politics here are almost considered the last resort of a scoundrel. There is something strikingly pathetic in the low standard of political life. The Dominion Parliament is almost entirely in the hands of the kings of the railways and manufactures. Socialism is practically non-existent, at least it has very little importance. In no country is social service so needed of its men and women, because its problems are so complex.

F. LASKI.

EAST LONDON FEDERATION OF THE SUFFRAGETTES.

OBJECTS: To secure the Parliamentary Vote for every Woman over 21, and to promote the Social and Industrial Welfare of Women.

Entrance Fee...1d. Subscription...1d. a Month

BRANCH REPORTS.

BOW.

400 OLD FORD ROAD.

Secretary: MISS LYNCH.

The Poland Debate on Friday was very well attended, and was greatly enjoyed by those present. Good meetings were held during the week-end at Morpeth St. and Osborne St. We intend to make these regular pitches on Saturday afternoon and Sunday morning. Members are asked to support the speaker. Miss Bennett, Miss King, and Miss Mackay are thanked for selling and collecting. We shall hold more open-air meetings when the weather gets finer. If members who feel they would like to take the chair would come to the Debates on Friday evenings, and take part in them, they would find it an easy way of beginning as speakers.

The Sunday meeting was well attended considering the fog. Miss E. Lagsding is thanked for playing, and Mrs. Savoy's little friends for dancing.

The meeting in Hyde Park, at which Miss Chesley, Mrs. Bouvier, and Mrs. Walker spoke, was very successful. A number of people who came to interrupt were prevented by the sympathetic attitude of the crowd.

Collections at open-air meetings—3s. 6½d.

Dreadnought sales week ending Jan. 29th—1,480. Miss O'Brien 564, Miss Lynch 288, Mrs. Holloway 170, Miss Bennett 118, Mrs. Crabb 80, Mrs. Bird 79, Miss Smyth 76, Mrs. Greer 45. General sales—60. Sales in Bristol—292.

Well done Miss O'Brien—a splendid record!

BROMLEY.

Hon. Secretary: Mrs. MANTLE, 53 St. Leonard Street.

Dreadnought sales, per Mrs. Payne—83.

POPLAR.

THE WOMEN'S HALL, 20 RAILWAY ST.

Secretary: MRS. DRAKE.

A very interesting meeting was held here on Sunday the 23rd Jan., Miss S. Pankhurst and Mrs. Boyce speaking. Mrs. Holloway and Mr. Chandler kindly obliged by singing. This was the first ticket meeting (admission 2d.), and many thanks to those who sold tickets, as it was a success. Mrs. Bouvier was the speaker on Tuesday, and Miss H. Watts in the chair. On Friday, Mrs. Shlette took the chair, and Nurse Smith gave the address. Our members have worked very hard this week helping with the meetings, collecting for milk, and taking the stall in Chrisp St. on Saturday afternoon, and we are greatly obliged to them, and should like them to continue. Our speakers on Sunday Feb. 6th will be Miss Somers and Mr. Fuller. Miss Dorothy Matthew will recite. Please bring all your friends.

Don't forget to send in resolutions for the E.L.F.S. Annual Conference.

Dreadnoughts sold week ending Jan. 29th—370. Mrs. Shlette 56, Miss K. Lagsding 36, Mrs. Rounce 20.

Collections—Miss K. Lagsding & D. Miss Morley 12s. 4½d., Miss E. Lagsding & Mrs. Bertram 11s. 11½d. Towards Children's Party: Mrs. Russell 2s. 6d., Nurse Connolly 14s., Mrs. Thornton 2s., Miss C. Lagsding 1s., Miss C. Dent 1s., Miss E. Lagsding 1s., Mrs. Rounce 6d., Mrs. Neuss 6d. Fruit—Messrs. Mash & Austen, Case of Oranges—Mrs. Fennell, Toys—Miss Vine, Mrs. Bold, Miss Connolly, Sweets—Miss Clipstone.

Miss Feek was reported 12s.—this should have been £1.

OTHER SOCIETIES.

NORTH LONDON M.P.U.

Hon. Sec.: MR. H. G. EVERETT, c/o Mr. Innes, 31 Balmes Road, Southgate Road.

Two good meetings held during past week in Finsbury Park and Highbury Corner. Meeting next Sunday in Finsbury Park at 3 p.m. We hope to publish our Annual Report for 1915 shortly.

SUNDAY MEETING,

February 6th, 7.30 p.m.

POPLAR WOMEN'S HALL, 20 Railway Street.

Speakers:

Miss SOMERS

Mr. FULLER

Chair - - Mrs. DRAKE

Recitations:

Miss DOROTHY MATTHEW

Admission - - 2d.

The *Forward* is to resume publication. It has given an undertaking to submit any doubtful matter to the Press Bureau for approval.

We think this course a very bad precedent—why not have changed the name of the paper? Anything rather than be tongue-tied, for that is what the undertaking amounts to!

A MODEL LAUNDRY.—Family work a speciality. Dainty fabrics of every description treated with special care. Flannels and silks washed in distilled water. No chemicals used. Best labour only employed. Prompt collection; prompt delivery.—Bullens, Cressy House Laundry, Reynolds Road, Acton Green, W.

THE RENT ACT.

The following answers the questions of various correspondents:—

During the war a landlord may not raise the rent of the house above what it was on the 3rd of August, 1914, or if the house was unlet on that date above what it was when the house was last let before that date.

If the landlord paid the rates before August 3rd, 1914, he may not now transfer the payment of the rates to the tenant or place upon the tenant any other burden or liability which would make the terms on which the house is let less advantageous to the tenant.

But if the landlord spends or has spent money on the improvements or structural alterations to the house during the War he may raise the rent to the extent of 6 per cent. per annum interest on the money that has been spent. This does not apply to money spent on decoration (painting, papering, etc.) or repairs.

Also, if the landlord pays the rates and the rates are raised the landlord may raise the rent to the extent of increase in the rates.

If the landlord wishes to raise the rent these are the only grounds on which he is allowed to do so. If the tenant is in doubt as to whether the landlord is justified in doing so the tenant should apply to the County Court, which has power to decide the matter.

In any case the landlord is not entitled to raise the rent without giving four days notice in writing and sending a statement of what the improvements to the house are, and their cost; or a statement giving particulars of the increase in rates.

If after the 25th of November, 1915, the landlord raised the rent of a house or secured from a tenant any premium or fine, the tenant is entitled to deduct any such increase, etc., from the current rent.

So long as the tenant pays the rent and neither destroys the property nor annoys the neighbours, or the landlord unless needs the house, the tenant cannot be turned out during the war, if the rent is paid, and in any case the tenant cannot be turned out without a magistrate's order. The Act applies to a house, or part of a house let as a separate dwelling which is not rented at more than £35 in London, £30 in Scotland, and £26 anywhere else.

The Act will remain in force during the war and for six months after, and the landlord may not afterwards make the tenants pay any increased rent for the time during which he was prevented from doing so by the Act.

Parliament and the Law Courts always treat the interests of landlords, and especially of ground landlords, with great respect.

PUBLIC MEETING,

KENSINGTON TOWN HALL,

Friday, February 25th, 8 p.m.

Speakers:

Dr. SALEEBY

Miss SYLVIA PANKHURST

Mr. GEORGE LANSBURY

Chair:

Dr. BARBARA TCHAYKOVSKY

ADMISSION FREE.

Reserved Seats - - - - 2s. 6d., 1s., 6d.

DEAR EDITOR,

As reports will doubtless appear regarding the Anti-Conscription meeting held by the Herald League in Finsbury Park on Sunday morning, January 30th, perhaps you will allow this brief statement of the truth concerning it.

The meeting was broken up by hooligan opposition inspired by Mr. Blumenfeld and his colleagues of the *Daily Express*. To show the character of the opposition it is only necessary to state that a soldier who pointed out that he was opposed altogether to the object of the meeting, but who made an appeal for fair play was hustled out of the park. While Mr. Alec Gossip was speaking the platform was rushed and broken up. After the platform went down Miss Sylvia Pankhurst pluckily spoke to a large, quiet and appreciative audience from the ground, and moved a resolution objecting to the introduction of Militarism into this country. The resolution was carried with three dissentients. The meeting closed with the singing of the Red Flag, the International, and three cheers for the workers of the world. As attempts will no doubt be made to represent the breaking up of our meeting as an indication of public feeling in North London we wish to call attention to the fact that we have held large, quiet, orderly meetings in Finsbury Park practically ever since the War began, which have grown bigger and more enthusiastic every week, particularly since the Conscription Bill was introduced.

Yours, etc.,

(Signed) LEONARD S. HOWARD.

R. M. FOX { Hon. Gen. Sec. / Chairman N.D.

IMPRESSION OF FIRST VISIT TO A LABOUR PARTY CONGRESS.

BY CHARLOTTE DRAKE.

The first day of the Bristol Conference was rather disappointing. The delegates' speeches seemed to indicate so much faith in the Government without giving any reason for it, as there was nothing they could say that the Government had done that was of any benefit to the worker.

The second day was altogether different. One could easily see that all the delegates realised what Conscription meant. The speeches were excellent and showed a knowledge of the trickery of the Government. This made me think that the first day the delegates were trying to show that they were not pro-German, as one is accused of being if one opposes Compulsion.

One resolution read as follows:—"This Conference declares its opposition to the Military Service (No. 2) Bill, and in the event of its becoming law, decides to agitate for its repeal." This was divided in two parts, and the first part carried. W. Thorne, M.P., moved that the second part be deleted, but the Conference opposed that. A large number could not vote having received no instructions from their branches, but they wished the rest to vote; so this was defeated by a very small majority. The feeling seemed to be that each Union could oppose Conscription in the way that would suit it best, and the Conference as a body could not make plans to be binding on them all. In reference to keeping the Labour members in the Cabinet, this was apparently agreed to, not because the delegates trusted the Government (that was the last thought in the mind of the majority), but to hold those in the Cabinet responsible for any further coercion and injustice towards Labour, and to call them to book for it.

The smallness of the majority against agitating for the repeal of the Military Service Bill was very encouraging from the point of view of a worker, and I think the delegates must have gone back with fresh encouragement to their members to keep on fighting.

SUFFRAGE IN AMERICA.

On January 8th, the Committee on Women's Suffrage of the United States Senate, presented, with only one dissentient vote, a favourable report, on the question of the nation-wide amendment which would abolish the sex disability throughout the United States.

President Wilson, who two years ago was opposed to the principle of votes for women, and who even a few months ago declared that the question was one to be decided separately by each State, now agrees to confer with his party leaders as to the advisability of submitting the National Suffrage Amendment to the State Legislature for ratification.

The American *Woman's Journal* states that there is a difference of opinion in the Republican Party in U.S.A. as to the Party's Presidential candidate, as several possible nominees will be crossed out because they have declared themselves as opponents of Votes for Women. Such men would be placed at a disadvantage because women are voters now in twelve of the States.

In San Francisco a larger proportion of the women vote than of the men.

A woman named Hutchett, of Hanley Road, Ashford, was summoned for permitting a nuisance at her house by overcrowding. The sanitary Inspector stated that there were 13 children and seven adults living in a four-roomed cottage.

It would be more to the point to provide this poor woman with decent accommodation, than to summon her for what is apparently due to poverty!

A Treasury Committee to investigate the finances of the National Insurance Act, has been formed. We note that of the twenty who compose this, two are women—we should have preferred a more equal representation, since women have a very great interest in the Insurance Act.

Dr. Swietochowski, who gave the most interesting address on "The Future of Poland after the War," at the Women's Hall on January 28th, has sent us an article on this subject, which will appear in our next week's issue.

ECHO of the NATIONAL REGISTER

Miss Alice Heale, of Albert Bridge Road, Battersea, refused to sign the National Register on the ground that as a woman she is refused a vote. She ignored two notices from the Municipal authorities and a summons delivered by a policeman. On the night of January 25th a police officer, in plain clothes, called at her house to arrest her and took her to Lavender Hill Police Station, where she spent the night in a cell. She states that no woman was in attendance at the station.

Next morning she was brought before Mr. Mead at the South-Western Police Court. Mr. Mead ordered that her state of mind should be enquired into, and she was taken to the matron's room, where a man in khaki came to her and asked, in a drawling voice: "Have you not been feeling well lately?" She sharply answered that she would have no dealings with him, and he replied, "Then there is no more to be said." She was taken back into court, then sent to be examined by a second doctor, and finally discharged, the magistrate having stated that she was a "pauper lunatic."

Next morning a relieving officer called on her sister, who had been in Court the day before, and asked her if she would "undertake to look after Miss Alice Heale and take care of her.

The sister indignantly replied that she would write to the Home Secretary to lay the matter before him, and she has done so!

A War Loan scheme for workers has been started. Every deposit of 15s. 6d. or accumulation of savings to reach that sum shall entitle the subscriber to receive £1 five years from the date of the deposit.

We do not welcome this scheme. It only means that the better paid workers will join the capitalists on the backs of the poorest!

DEAR EDITOR,—In response to the special appeal, I have pleasure in enclosing a tiny donation, not because we can afford it, because we are suffering from the same disabilities, but to show our appreciation of the valuable work being done.

I ~~should~~ like to draw your special attention to the large and continuous increase in the number of women and girls employed by Approved Societies.

The conditions of employment are truly deplorable in some instances, but they have this advantage that their conditions can be ameliorated by the workers themselves, *if they take the trouble.*

Every girl and woman, who is an insured person, can take a hand in the management of our Approved Society. What an immense amount of practical good could be done if every reader of the DREADNOUGHT would enquire from her Approved Society as to the wages paid, and by the *votes* to which they are entitled at the meetings of their Societies, insist on good conditions.

With best wishes for the success of your paper,—Yours fraternally,

LEONARD BOWDEN, Hon. Secretary.

GRATEFULLY ACKNOWLEDGED.

GENERAL FUND—H. Elvin, Esq., N.U.C. 1.0.0, E. A. D. White, Esq. 10.0, Miss E. Lowy 5.0 (monthly), Electrical Trades Union per H. Philips, Esq. 5.0, Poplar collection 4.6½, Poland Debate collection 4.6, Sunday collection 4.3, Bow open-air meetings collection 3.6½, Miss L. Hudson 2.0, Mrs. Fiddian 1.8, Poplar collection 1.1½, Hackney collection 0.6.

"DREADNOUGHT" FUND—Mrs. Payne 5.0.0, Frank Merrick, Esq. 5.0.0, Miss Gulland 5.0, Association of Insurance Clerks per L. Bowden, Esq. 1.6.

FOR MILK & GENERAL DISTRESS—Miss M. K. Hughes 3.3.0, F. Willington Lane, Esq. 2.2.0, Mrs. Fox 2.2.0, E. C. 2.0.0, Miss Amy Grant 10.0, Mrs. Clarke 10.0, Miss Sanders 12.0, Miss H. J. Pole (quarterly) 10.0, F. L. Wilder, Esq. 10.0, A. R. Lowy, Esq. (monthly) 10.0, per Norman Blanchard, Esq. 7.8, per Miss Gulland 7.2½, Mrs. Bull 7.0, Miss Elworthy 5.0, Mrs. Heywood Bright (weekly) 5.0, Anon 5.0, Mrs. Usherwood (monthly) 5.0, Mr. Gardner per Mrs. Paine 5 francs, Miss F. N. Stewart 3.0, Miss C. E. Atkinson 2.6, Miss E. H. Aickin 2.6, Miss L. Roberts 2.6, Mrs. Simpson (weekly) 2.6, Miss A. Gamman 2.6, Miss E. K. Russell 2.6, Miss Aldis 2.0, Anon 2.0, Miss M. Osward (weekly) 2.0, per Miss Dack 1.9½, Anon 1.0, Miss Alice Grant 1.0.

COLLECTIONS — Stocking Department L.S.A. (2 weeks) 1.12.0, Toolroom L.S.A. 1.11.11½, Bow Clinic 1.2.2½, Bromley Milk 11.8, Mrs. Crabb 11.1, Miss W. Thomas 10.6, Mrs. Rintel 10.0, Miss Deedman 7.1, Hilda 0.8.

CLOTHING, ETC.—Mrs Hector, Miss Billing, Anon, M. S., Baby Lovers' Club.

TOYS—Miss Talbot.

CHAIRS—Miss Patterson.

Gifts for the Canning Town Children's Party on February 19th are urgently needed.

Odds and ends of wool to make wool balls would be exceedingly useful.

All gifts, etc., to be addressed to Miss Beamish, 400 Old Ford Rd., Bow.

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